

THE CAUCASIAN.  
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.  
By MARION BUTLER,  
Editor and Proprietor.  
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# THE CAUCASIAN.

Pure Democracy and White Supremacy.

VOL. X.

CLINTON, N. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1892.

No. 13.

IF YOU WOULD LIKE  
To communicate with about ten thousand of the best country people in this section of North Carolina then do it through the columns of THE CAUCASIAN. No other paper in the Third Congressional District has as large a circulation.

## THE WORLD'S NEWS.

SINCE LAST THURSDAY, CAREFULLY ASSORTED AND CONDENSED FOR BUSY PEOPLE.

State.

There was a \$10,000 fire at Lenoir last week.

George Best colored of Dover, N. C., used "rough on rats" on his wife and children with deadly effects.

The Pulman Car Co. has paid \$1,800 tax to the State, as a result of the efforts of the railroad commission. The tax is on the mileage basis.

While arresting a disorderly negro Christmas day the chief of police of Statesville was shot by the negro's son. The chief is not supposed to be in much danger from his wounds.

The Executive Committee of the State Teachers' Assembly, after having considered invitations from various points in the State, decided to hold the next session at Morehead City. The assembly begins Jan. 21st and ends July 24th.

The exact amount of the deduction of Charles D. Upchurch, who was the republican clerk of Wake superior court, and who fled the state last year, is today said to be \$20,000. This sum will have to be paid by A. W. Shaffer, a wealthy republican, and postmaster of Raleigh.

In Wilmington, on Tuesday, Dec. 30, at the preliminary hearing for false pretense Mr. John C. Davis waived an examination, and was required to give a bond of \$500 for his appearance on the first Monday in January, 1892, at the Criminal Court of New Hanover county. Mr. Davis failed to give bond and was recommitted to jail.

The statement of the state treasury balances shows that at the beginning of the past fiscal year there was on hand of the educational and public funds \$164,000. Receipts of both these funds during the past fiscal year were \$1,183,000; making the total receipts \$1,347,000. Total disbursements of the educational fund during the year, \$32,000, and of general fund \$1,153,000—balance of both funds in the treasury 30th of last November, \$161,620.

## National.

A five acre fire in New Jersey last week, at cost of over one million dollars.

Last Friday Mr. Flower became Governor of New York, and David B. Hill United States Senator.

The suit for damages by Mrs. Jefferson Davis against Belford Publishing Co., has been decided in favor of Mrs. Davis.

Senator Alfred H. Colquitt, of Ga., announces that there is not a word of truth in the report that he contemplates resigning his seat in the United States Senate.

The United States Supreme Court affirms the decision of the Supreme Court of South Carolina that expenses of the State Railway Commission shall be borne by railroads in the State.

Miss Louise Lee Bayard, youngest daughter of ex-Secretary of State Thomas F. Bayard, was married at Wilmington Monday, to Dr. Frank Angell, a professor in Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

Frank P. Slavin met Charles Johnson, John L. Sullivan's banker, in New York. They agreed to sign articles for a fight to a finish between Sullivan and Slavin for \$10,000 next September.

The private banks at Waynesboro, Gordonsville, Warrenton and New Market, Virginia, all suspended Monday week. They were all controlled by the same people. It is not thought that the depositors will lose anything.

Bob Sims and his gang of outlaws in Alabama were captured by officers of the law, and while being taken to jail a mob of citizens of Choctaw county overpowered the officers and lynched the outlaws. Five outlaws were lynched.

Governor Campbell, of Ohio, is quoted as saying in Pittsburgh that he thought neither Cleveland nor Hill would receive the nomination for President by the democrats in 1892. He thought the nomination would go to the west, and Palmer, of Illinois, seems to be the most likely candidate at present.

## Foreign.

A Chinese priest and a thousand native Christians were massacred by rebellion in northern China.

The czar has deposed his brother, Grand Duke Sergius, governor of Moscow, because of his unpopularity and alleged political intrigues.

A dispatch from Singapore says: Official advice from Pekin report service fighting from Dec. 8 to Dec. 6, in which 2,000 rebels were killed and fifty leaders beheaded.

The Chilian authorities appear to regard unfavorably United States Minister Eagan's absence from the inauguration ceremonies of President Jorge Montt. They are at a loss to explain it, and believe that was intended as an act of discourtesy.

The Chinese empire have officially notified the state department at Washington that it will take no part in the world's fair at Chicago. The emperor holds that if his subjects are good enough to come to the Columbia exposition they are good enough to be admitted to the United States at all other times.

## Alliance Directory.

NATIONAL FARMERS' ALLIANCE AND INDUSTRIAL UNION.  
President—L. L. Polk, North Carolina. Address, 344 D Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.  
Vice-President—B. H. Glover, Cambridge, Kansas.  
Secretary and Treasurer—J. H. Turner, Georgia. Address, 229 North Capitol Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.  
Lecturer—J. H. Willits, Kansas.  
EXECUTIVE BOARD.  
C. W. Macune, Washington, D. C.  
Alonzo Wardall, Huron, South Dakota.  
J. F. Tillman, Palmetto, Tennessee.  
JUDICIARY.  
H. C. Demming, Chairman.  
Isaac McCracken, Little Rock, Arkansas.  
A. E. Cole, Fowlerville, Michigan.  
NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.  
The Presidents of all the State organizations with L. L. Polk ex-officio Chairman.

NORTH CAROLINA FARMERS' STATE ALLIANCE.  
President—Marion Butler, Clinton, North Carolina.  
Vice-President—T. B. Long, Asheville, N. C.  
Secretary-Treasurer—W. S. Barnes, Raleigh, N. C.  
Lecturer—J. S. Bell, Brastown, N. C.  
Steward—C. C. Wright, Glass, N. C.  
Chaplain—Rev. Elmore Pope, Chalk Level, N. C.  
Door-keeper—W. H. Tomlinson, Fayetteville, N. C.  
Assistant Door-keeper—H. E. King, Pembroke, N. C.  
Sergeant-at-Arms—J. S. Holt, Chalk Level, N. C.  
State Business Agent—W. H. Worth, Raleigh, N. C.  
Trustee Business Agency Fund—W. A. Graham, Macphail, N. C.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE NORTH CAROLINA FARMERS' STATE ALLIANCE.  
S. B. Alexander, Charlotte, N. C.  
Chairman, F. H. Johnston, Kinston, N. C.; J. S. Johnston, Kinston, N. C.  
STAFF ALLIANCE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.  
E. H. Carr, A. Leazer, N. M. Culbreth, M. G. Gregory, Wm. C. Connell.

STAFF ALLIANCE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.  
R. J. Powell, Raleigh, N. C.; N. C. English, Trinity College, J. A. Young, Polenta; H. A. Forney, Newton, N. C.

NORTH CAROLINA REFORM PRESS ASSOCIATION.  
Officers—J. L. Ramsey, President; Marion Butler, Vice-President; W. S. Barnes, Secretary.

PAPERS.  
THE CAUCASIAN, Clinton; Progressive Farmer, Raleigh; Rural Home, Wilson; Farmer's Advocate, Tarboro; Salisbury Watchman, Salisbury; Alliance Sentinel, Goldsboro; Hickory Mercury, Hickory; The Rattler, Whitakers; Country Life, Trinity College; Mountain Home Journal, Asheville; Agricultural Bee, Goldsboro; Columbus News, Whitesboro; The Business Agent, Raleigh, N. C.

Capt. A. S. Peace, editor of Alliance Department, Oxford, N. C.

Each of the above-named papers are requested to keep the list standing on the first page, and add others, provided they are duly elected. Any paper failing to advocate the Ocala platform will be dropped from the list promptly. Our people can now see what papers are published in their interest.

PROFESSIONAL COLUMN.  
W. R. ALLEN. W. T. DORTCH.  
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,  
Goldsboro, N. C.  
Will practice in Sampson county. feb27-1f

A. M. LEE, M. D.  
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND DENTIST,  
Office in Lee's Drug Store. Je 7-1yr

H. E. FAISON,  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.  
Office on Main Street,  
adjacent to the County Court House, and adjoining counties. Also in Supreme Court. All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt and careful attention. Je 7-1yr

E. W. KERI,  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.  
Office on Wall Street.  
Will practice in Sampson, Bladen, Pender, Harnett and Duplin Counties. Also in Supreme Court.  
Prompt personal attention will be given to all legal business. Je 7-1yr

FRANK BOYETTE, D.D.S.,  
DENTISTRY.  
Office on Main Street.  
Offers his services to the people of Clinton and vicinity. Everything in the line of dentistry done in the best style. Satisfaction guaranteed. My terms are strictly cash. Don't ask me to vary from this rule

Norfolk Alliance Exchange,  
11 AND 13 COMMERCE ST.,  
NORFOLK, VA.  
Owned and controlled by Alliance men for handling farm produce.  
COTTON AND PEANUTS  
SPECIALTIES.  
Don't sell before writing for particulars.

J. J. ROGERS,  
Manager,  
P. O. BOX 212s.  
sept24-1f

REMOVAL!  
J. T. GREGORY  
Has removed his Tailoring Establishment from his old stand to his office on Sampson Street, next to the M. E. Church.

The great and original leader in low prices for men's clothes. Economy in cloth and money will force you to give him a call.

Latest Fashion plates always on hand.  
June 7th, 1892.

## THE EDITOR'S CHAIR.

HOW THINGS LOOK FROM OUR STAND POINT.

The Opinion of The Editor and the Opinion of Others which we Can Endorse on the Various Topics of the Day.

## THEY HAVE CHANGED BASE.

The enemies of the Alliance have again changed base. As one evidence of this, notice the changed tone of the press despatches and the partisan press, one of the most important agencies through which they do this. Their policy in the beginning was one of indifference, to entirely ignore the organization, to go on with their old-time tunes and kidding, thinking from the depths of their conceit that the movement would soon die for the want of their condescending notice of it. But the inconvenient multitude grew and continued to grow. They became alarmed, held a hurried council of war and decided that the hay-seeders must be brought to their senses, that the causes of complaint must be ridiculed and poohed and the officers must be abused and crushed. In the meantime they would step the members from thinking and investigating on economical lines and make them forget their debts, high taxes and the low price of products by appealing to their partisan prejudices, that they would get up a scare, cry third party, negro in the wood pile, etc., and try to stampede the whole organization. This was the comic farce they played last summer and fall while the tragedy of real conditions was broadening and deepening in and around the homes of the already poverty pinched wealth producers of a great and rich country. In the meantime the people continued to think and read for themselves. The saw the game of the money devil as played by his tool the politician. They turned a deaf ear to the partisan appeals and refused to be alarmed by the scare-crows. They were alarmed however, but it was at the alarming misrepresentations of the money power. They looked on and grew more determined day by day. The enemy halted, called another council of war. They put their heads together and were of the opinion (with one or two exceptions) that ridicule and persecution, partisan appeals and scare-crows were the wrong weapons, for the multitude was growing more and more inconvenient under such treatment. They decided to stop their open warfare and try strategy. What all of their plans are we do not know.

One of their new plans is to put on sheep's clothing, try to get very friendly with the farmers, to lament with him over the hard times, and declare that we must have more money. In fact they will talk Alliance principles (but always in the abstract) and appear to be pretty good Alliance men themselves. They hope by this means to convince us that the organization is no longer necessary, for the party and everybody is with the farmers for relief, one way or another. Such now is the tone of some papers that have fought the Alliance, indeed are still fighting it, for this is simply a new method by which they hope to destroy it. What all of their plans are we do not know, but in the meantime we must keep on the look out. In battle when the enemy suddenly disappears from the front look out for a flank movement or an attack from behind. A crisis is at hand. This is a great conflict between the manhood of many and the wealth of a few. Upon the result depends the destinies of this republican form of government. Let every wealth-producer watch, pray and work. The enemy have changed base. Beware!

Disfranchised ignorance is the hope of every monarch in Europe, but franchised ignorance which we have in America is a more potent power for evil than all the disfranchised serfs of the world. We would not remove the franchise, but are pushing a campaign of education to remove the ignorance. The politician is abusing us for trying to remove this ignorance. Just here we are reminded of something we read not long since. A certain school teacher of the early days of our State was in New York and had a conversation with Aaron Burr. He was telling Burr his ideas about trying to get the State to establish a common school system. Burr said you are a fool. We have enough trouble managing the common people now, and if you educate them they may manage us. May the time hasten.

A cash system for the few and a debt system for the many is the greatest curse of the present.

## WHO PAYS?

In his speech at the Home Market Club dinner, a short time ago, Major McKinley repeated the sentence which he has used in all his public utterances, namely, that the tariff cannot possibly be a burden to the people of this country, for said he, "the foreigner pays the tariff tax, you don't." If this, true, isn't it strange that when famine threatens any country, one of the first means of relief thought of should be a diminution or removal of import duties on food stuffs? Again, the report of the treasury department for the fiscal year 1890 shows that 6,109 gallons of castor oil were imported, valued at \$2,910. The duties were \$5,520.

Now, if the foreign shipper paid the duty, is it not certain that he not only made us a present of the oil, but gave us besides \$2,610 to get rid of it? In 1890 imports brought into the United States 664,663 gallons of spirits distilled from grain valued at \$456,121, the duties on which were \$1,329,367. Who paid these duties? If the importers, they lost not only the liquor, but \$878,246 besides. There are, of course, extreme cases, but the truth or fallacy of a proposition is generally more forcibly shown by taking extreme cases.

No more important measure was passed on by the Indianapolis meeting of the Alliance than the cotton resolution which we recently published. In another column on this page read how the Associated and United Press, the agents and tools of monopoly, tried to suppress it. A people are not free when monopoly can suppress as well as manufacture news and thereby dictate what they shall and shall not read.

Why is it that no movement of reform has ever commenced among those in high life? It is because men never begin to investigate their rights until they are oppressed. Those who never want have no cause to investigate, and an oppressor would not reform himself any sooner than a hog would stint itself.

Money is not valuable to keep, but valuable to spend. Money is made by law and earned by labor. Any other way of making money is counterfeiting and any other way of getting it is stealing.

What can be the real political character of a nation in which one man works in poverty and another feasts in idleness.

Political character cannot be measured by our devotion to our government, but by our love of justice.

## One More Offer.

We have received a number of letters and requests to hold our \$1.00 special reduction offer open a week or two more. Some have written that they were getting us up a club and others said they had friends and neighbors who would subscribe soon. The secretaries of some Sub-Lodges have written that they will get up a club at their next meetings. While we have not gotten more than half of the subscribers we needed, this is very encouraging, so we have decided to keep the proposition open till February 1st. Now let every reader and friend of the paper determine what we shall have the 3000 subscribers by then. Talk for the paper, work for it and we will reach it. We are very anxious to put the price of THE CAUCASIAN at \$1.00 and you my dear readers certainly ought to be more anxious if possible for us to be able to do so. As soon as you get a subscriber, send the name on to us.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, }  
COUNTY OF Lucas, ss.  
Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the city of Toledo, county and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that can not be cured by HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886.  
A. W. GLEASON,  
Notary Public.

HALL'S CATARRH CURE is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucus surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.  
F. J. CHENEY & CO.,  
Toledo, Ohio.  
Sold by Druggists, at 75 cents.

## MT. AIRY IN ASHES.

January 1st, 1892, was a gloomy day for this progressive town. Some infamous incendiary had ushered the new year in with most disastrous results for he had touched the torch to a store which will cost over \$100,000.

The beautiful Blue Ridge Inn was among the houses burned. This is a severe blow to the town, but her pluck will again be shown.

## ANOTHER EVIDENCE.

THE MACHINE AGAINST US.

How the Great News Engines Favor the Powers That Be—They Refuse to Publish the Cotton Resolutions.

[Copyright by Reform Press News Association, New York.]

The supreme council of the National Farmers' Alliance, at its Indianapolis session, took some steps with reference to the cotton producers. The price of cotton for some time past has been lower than for a generation past—in fact, lower than ever before, and is far below the cost of production.

Trying to look after the interests of the cotton producers, the council, the council adopted certain resolutions as a basis for operation during the present and future. In effect, one set of these resolutions presented the facts concerning the depression in the price of cotton, and as a means of relief petitioned congress to relieve manufactured articles of cotton from any tariff duty whatever on the free list of American products.

Another resolution was as follows: "That being in possession of facts that are thoroughly reliable which warrant us in the belief that a false estimate has been purposely made of the present crop of cotton, and fixed the time for the coming conference at February 22, 1892, and instructed their executive committee to decide on the place of meeting and the basis of representation. The call for the great labor conference has since been ratified and accepted by practically all farmers' and laborers' organizations. The national executive committee met at Indianapolis, Ind., on the 16th day of November, and fixed the place of the conference, and appointed a committee to choose the place of meeting.

This shows the call to be regular, and to be supported by millions of people scattered throughout every section of this broad land. A movement of such great extent and popularity involves great forces and, no small great power; its causes, objects, purposes and methods, therefore, are important subjects of consideration.

The causes are many and depend on combinations of circumstances that have been transpiring for years; many of them are to-day unnoticed, and to a large extent unthought of, and to a large extent unthought of, and to a large extent unthought of.

The following is the dispatch: "WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The report of the committee of the currency shows that during the year ended Oct. 31, 1891, 193 new national banks were organized, possessing an aggregate capital of \$2,700,000, thus exhibiting a growth largely in excess of the annual average for past years. Of the new banks established, ninety-nine are located west of the Mississippi river and fifty-nine in the southern states. In number of failures the present exceeds any previous year, but none have been more disastrous in point of capital and liabilities.

"It is noted that more than one-half in number of the banks which became insolvent during the period covered by the report, the assets of the banks were liquidated, and that these failures were chiefly due to the effects of four successive crop failures. It is shown that of the total number of national banks organized during the year, twenty-nine were failures during a period of twenty-nine years, and that the annual average loss to creditors during that period has been only one-twentieth of 1 per cent of their average liabilities.

"The failures recorded are looked upon as the result of the collapse of the speculative spirit which has been generally prevalent for the past five years greatly aggravated by the monetary stringencies experienced by most of the nations with which we sustain commercial relations. On the whole, the banks in the national system have met the disasters of the year with commendable courage and success, and have demonstrated their ability to meet the exigencies of a general liquidation with so small loss to creditors as to make it seem insignificant when compared with the disasters which have befallen banks entrusted to their care and management."

This dispatch does not need analysis. Where the failures were most numerous, the failure of agriculture was even as the cause. Yet nothing can be done by the Associated Press to start the farmers on a plan by which they may counteract their losses. Banks seem to fall when crops fail. Farmers seem to fail when crops are plentiful. Witness the depression of the southern farmers, who have produced the largest cotton crop on record. Witness the depression of the western farmers, who have produced the largest wheat crop on record. They were consumed for fuel because the price of products went so low as to make corn cheaper than coal.

What would the condition of those western farmers be today had the crops of Europe been a success? Are these farmers to be patted on the back and congratulated because their fellow men across seas are battling with famine, and must pass over everything they have in order to obtain bread? And if they are, must these same American farmers be encouraged to think that there will be another crop famine in Europe next year, and such famine will help put up the price of American grain produced?

Flattery and taffy are accorded to the banks galore. These institutions which borrow money at 1 per cent, from the government and lend it to citizens at 6 per cent, interest payable in advance, are actually congratulated on the smallness of their failures. If a man who pays the interest charged by the banks fails,

[Continued on Fourth Page.]

## AN ADDRESS.

To all Citizens of the United States, Greeting:

The undersigned have been appointed a committee to issue an address setting forth the objects and purposes of the great conference of producers which has been called to convene in St. Louis, on the 22nd day of February, 1892.

The call for said conference originated with the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union at Ocala, Fla., in December, 1890, as follows: "This body gives its sanction and call for a meeting to be held about February, 1892, to be composed of delegates from all organizations of producers upon a fair basis of representation, for the purpose of a general and thorough conference upon the demands of each, and to the end that all may agree upon a joint set of demands just prior to the next national campaign, and agree upon the proper methods for enforcing such demands. It is said national conference from their direct, agree that a third party move is necessary, it need not be feared. That the next session of this Supreme Council delegates from this order to represent it in said national conference of productive organizations for political purposes." Committee from the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, the Knights of Labor, the National Citizens Alliance, and the Colored National Farmers Alliance and Co-operative Union met in Washington, D. C., January 24, 1891, and chose a national executive committee, and fixed the time for the coming conference at February 22, 1892, and instructed their executive committee to decide on the place of meeting and the basis of representation. The call for the great labor conference has since been ratified and accepted by practically all farmers' and laborers' organizations. The national executive committee met at Indianapolis, Ind., on the 16th day of November, and fixed the place of the conference, and appointed a committee to choose the place of meeting.

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The purpose of the meeting will be to develop the objects and purposes of the people that they will adopt a set

[Continued on Second Page.]

## AT THE TABERNACLE.

DR. TALMAGE PREACHES ON THE YEAR JUST CLOSED.

The First Sunday of the New Year is a Fitting Time to Think on the Uncertain Ties of Life.—The Antidivulian Patriarchs.

DANGER ALL AROUND US.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 3.—This morning the Tabernacle congregation, meeting for the first Sunday service of the new year, found the pastor disposed to serious reflections on the flight of time. The opening hymn gave the keynote in the familiar words:

My days are gliding swiftly by,  
And I a pilgrim's stranger.  
Would not detain them as they fly,  
Those hours of toil and danger.

Dr. Talmage read several passages relating to antidivulian longevity, making characteristic comments as he read, and then preached from the ominous words, Jeremiah xxvii, 10, "This year thou shalt die."

Jeremiah, accustomed to saying bold things, addressed Hamanah, the king's eunuch, who was to be put to death. He said: "This year thou shalt die."

This is the first Sabbath of the year. It is a time for review and for anticipation. A man must be a generalist, not a specialist, who does not know the old year died in giving birth to the new, as the life of Jane Seymour, the English queen, departed when that of her son, Edward VI, dawned. The old year was a queen. The new shall be a king.

The grave of the old and the cradle of the new are side by side. We can hardly guess what the child will be. It is only two days old, but I prophesy for it an eventful future. Year of mirth and madness! Year of pageant and confagration! It will laugh; it will sing; it will groan; it will die.

Is not a time for earnest thought? The Christmas trees have been taken down, or have well high cast their fruit. The friends who came for the holidays are gone in the rail train. What we are looking forward to in other twelve months of intense activity, the text breaks upon us like a bursting thunderhead, "This year thou shalt die."

The text will probably prove true of some of us. The probability is augmented by the fact that all of us have gone beyond the average of human life. The note is more than due. It is only by suffering that it is not collected. We are like a doctor who is taking the "three days' grace" of the banks. The grace stands with him for three days, but after that time he has gone beyond the average of human life. The note is more than due. It is only by suffering that it is not collected. We are like a doctor who is taking the "three days' grace" of the banks. The grace stands with him for three days, but after that time he has gone beyond the average of human life. The note is more than due. It is only by suffering that it is not collected. We are like a doctor who is taking the "three days' grace" of the banks. The grace stands with him for three days, but after that time he has gone beyond the average of human life. The note is more than due. It is only by suffering that it is not collected. 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